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SPORT FISHING IN CANADA

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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National Parks of Canada

SPORT FISHING IN CANADA

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF CANADA'S GAME FISH
RESOURCES

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FOREWORD


The privilege of enjoying the excellent sport of angling in Canadian waters is one that should be highly appreciated by anglers whether residents of or visitors to the Dominion.

While by far the greater number of waters throughout the Dominion are well stocked with many varieties of game fish, yet, proper conservation methods are necessary to continue this satisfactory condition. The Governments, both Dominion and Provincial, have taken measures to protect this valuable resource, but it is only through the full co-operation of sportsmen that a continuance of the sport of angling can be assured for this and future generations. The angler is asked to remember that there is more to angling than merely the catching of fish; the thoughtful conservationist restricts his fishing below the actual legal catch limit and is mindful of the healthful recreation afforded and the aesthetic value of the sport.

Canada welcomes as guests anglers from other lands, and asks only that they show their appreciation of the privilege of fishing her waters by obeying the fishing laws and observing the ethics of sportsmanship.

In the following pages will be found a brief resumé of the angling attractions of Canada. Owing to the vast area of the country and the diversity of conditions prevailing in the various provinces, the information given must necessarily be of a very general nature. Additional information on angling in the respective provinces may be obtained from the sources listed herein.

The Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, will gladly supply information regarding angling in Canada. In order that inquirers may obtain available data, including the benefit of unpublished information, they are urged to state their needs in detail and if possible to state definitely the particular section of the country in which they are interested and the species of fish for which they intend to angle.



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Sport Fishing in Canada

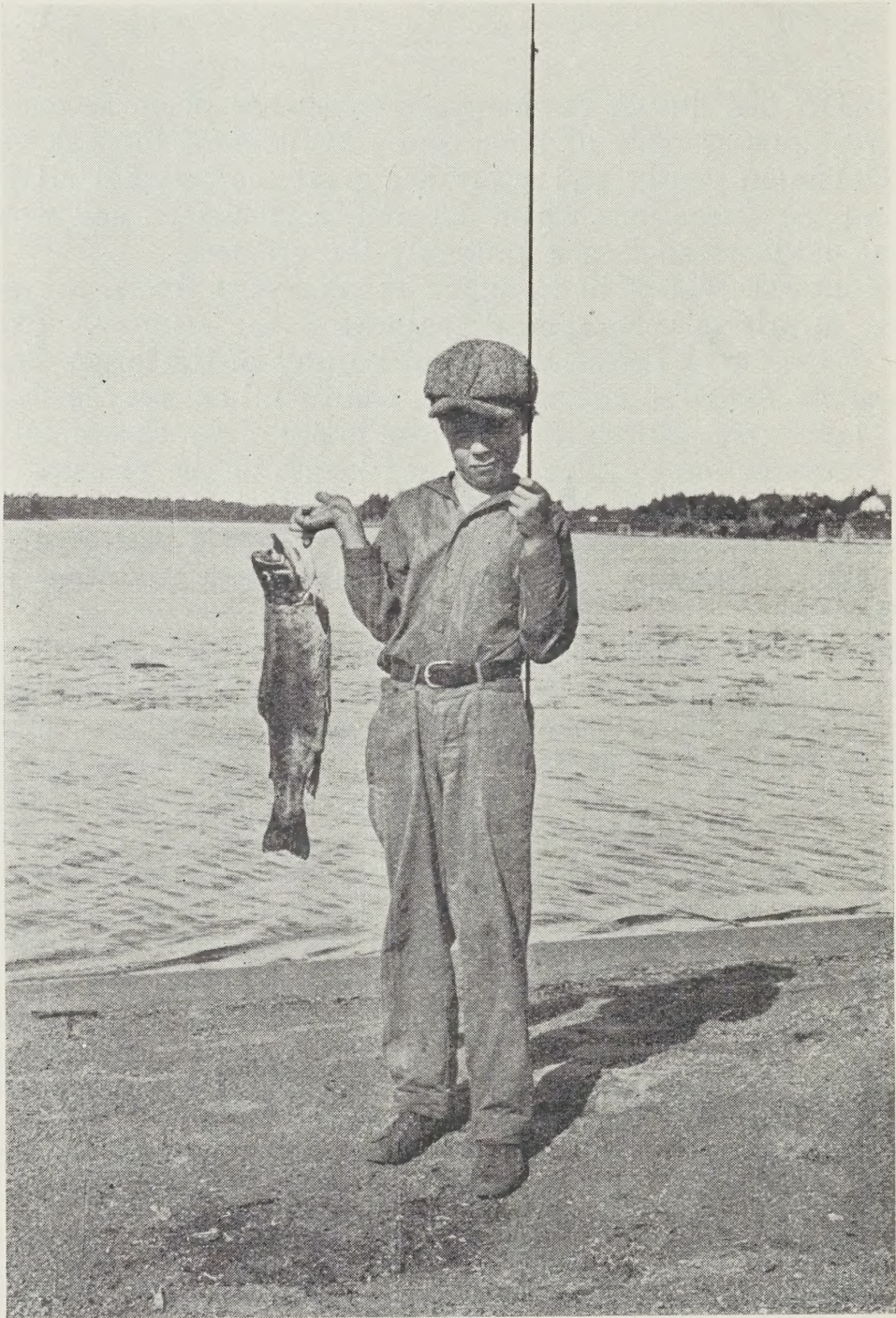
CANADA has during recent years taken her place as one of the great playgrounds of the world. Millions of tourists visit the Dominion yearly and enjoy her great recreational attractions. But of all the attractions which call red-blooded men and women to the great outdoors angling is probably the greatest.

The interior waters of Canada, its lakes and rivers, are perhaps the most surprising geographical features of the country. Exclusive entirely of the Great Lakes, the combined area of the larger Canadian lakes is about 78,000 square miles. In addition there are the thousands of small lakes that are but little known, many of which are not shown on any charts or maps. The combined length of the principal rivers, not including thousands of small rivers and streams, is more than 47,000 miles. In these waters the angler is offered a variety of species of fish under a diversity of conditions not found in any other country in the world.

The Atlantic salmon is probably the most prized fish of all. It is taken in the coastal rivers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and eastern Quebec. The speckled trout, however, attracts a greater number of anglers than does the salmon. The popularity of this fish is due to the fact that it is a game fighter, very pretty and of excellent flavour when cooked. The surroundings in which it is found are also generally attractive as it thrives in clear, cold, gravelly streams and small lakes in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and northeastern Manitoba. It also runs down the streams flowing to lake Superior and to Hudson bay, in both of which waters it remains and grows to an extra large size and is known as a coaster. In western Canada it has been successfully planted in numerous waters and now affords excellent sport in Jasper National Park and other sections.

Bass, however, is the fish which has the greatest number of admirers. It is generally conceded to be, pound for pound, the gamiest and best fighter of all. This popular fish is plentiful in the lakes and streams of Ontario and western Quebec, but it has also been successfully introduced into waters in other parts of the Dominion. The various local races of lake trout have come into prominence as game fish since it has become known to anglers that, when taken on light tackle during early spring and late fall, when they feed near the surface, they put up a wonderful battle. These fish, which often attain a weight of forty pounds or more, are plentiful in deep lakes in every province of the Dominion.

Pike and pickerel are also popular fish; they are gamy fellows and are always hungry and will strike practically any kind of a lure under any conditions. They are also excellent pan fish when taken



PROUD OF HIS CATCH

Fishing is enjoyed alike by young and old.

from clear, cold waters. The pike is probably the most plentiful of all Canada's game fish and is also fairly well distributed in all waters from east to west. The pickerel, while not so numerous, is gamier and as a food fish is much appreciated.

The province of Quebec has the distinction of being able to offer to anglers two species of game fish not found in any other province; these are the red trout of Quebec and the famous ouananiche or land-locked salmon. The red trout is a gamy, pink-fleshed fellow. Its weight varies from one to eight pounds and it is found in certain lakes throughout the province. The ouananiche or land-locked salmon is regarded by many as the gamiest of all Canada's fishes and as a food fish it is conceded to be of the first rank. This species is confined to lake St. John and its tributary waters.

Another species which is at present very popular with anglers is the mighty maskinonge, also known as the "fresh water tiger". This vicious fighter sometimes attains a weight of over fifty pounds but even much smaller specimens put up a mighty battle when taken on light tackle. Its range is restricted to certain localities in Ontario and southwestern Quebec.

Rainbow trout occurs throughout nearly the whole of British Columbia, and comprises at least two distinct species and several subspecies. The rainbow trout found in fresh waters in the coastal area is the same as the steelhead taken in salt water. The rainbow trout of inland waters is properly known as the Kamloops trout. These vary greatly in size, coloration, and other respects, depending on altitude, size, and the nature of the body of water in which they occur. No better game fish exist anywhere than the steelhead and Kamloops and, since they are so generally distributed in both salt and fresh water in British Columbia, they assure excellent sport throughout nearly the entire area of that province.

The cutthroat trout, though not so highly regarded as the steelhead or Kamloops trout, to which it is closely related, is nevertheless a fine game fish. It is readily distinguished from other species by its coloration, having a deep red mark on the underside of its jaw from which it derives its name. This fine fish is found not only in coastal regions but in numerous areas of the interior especially in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The Dolly Varden trout, a pretty red-spotted fish somewhat resembling the eastern brook trout, is common to many waters of Alberta and British Columbia.

Two species of Pacific salmon, namely spring or tyee and the coho, are also classed as game fish as they will take either fly or troll. The spring salmon is the larger and the more powerful, ranging in weight from fifteen to seventy pounds. It is caught in the salt water reaches of Vancouver Island and along the coastal waters of the mainland. The coho, although not quite so large, averaging about nine pounds, is equally game and is said to give better sport as it plays more to the surface. The grayling, which is allied to the trout, but differs from it in many important characteristics, is another excellent game fish which is widely distributed in northwestern Canada and is much prized by anglers as a game fighter and a delightful food

fish. Sea trout and sea bass are taken at the estuaries of coastal rivers both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Deep sea fishing for tuna and swordfish is also becoming a popular pastime at many points along the Atlantic seaboard.

The above mentioned species are those which are recognized by all anglers as game fishes. There are in addition a number of subspecies as well as fishes coarser and not so game which furnish good sport in various waters.

In every province in the Dominion the resort areas are legion and the angler, no matter what his preference or means, is sure to be suited. Some of the resorts have been developed and commercialized but by far the greater number of fishing areas are still in their natural state, many of the waters waiting for the angler to cast the first lure.



A HAPPY VACATIONIST

Canadian waters abound with many varieties of game fish.

The angler planning a trip to Canada need not anticipate any difficulty whatsoever. The country is well served by roads, railways, and steamship lines over which he will be conveyed in comfort to the "going in" point where reliable outfitters will arrange for his every need while fishing the waters of the district. Anglers may bring in their fishing rods, tackle, and cameras free of duty upon reporting the same to the Canadian Customs Officer at the point of entry. A deposit equal to the duty and taxes is required on canoes, outboard motors, tents, and camp equipment, but the money thus

deposited will be refunded if the goods are identified and exported within six months. Duty is payable on food and other articles brought in for consumption in Canada. All articles of equipment, particularly those suited for local conditions, can be readily purchased in Canada or rented from Canadian outfitters on reasonable terms.

The regulations governing angling in Canada vary in the different provinces and there are no uniform fishing regulations covering Canada as a whole. Anglers planning a visit to the Dominion should obtain a copy of the current angling regulations of the particular province they intend to visit. The name of the Provincial Department from which copies of these regulations may be obtained is indicated at the close of the section on each province.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island, the smallest province in the Dominion, is 145 miles long and from 4 to 35 miles wide, the total area being 2,184 square miles. The surface is a beautiful, rolling lowland, the elevation nowhere exceeding 500 feet above sea-level. The coast is low and, due to its unique irregularity, is of extraordinary length.

Although there are no large rivers, Prince Edward Island offers excellent sport to the fisherman for brook trout and sea trout in over 150 locations. All the lagoons, ponds, mill-dams, and small lakes of the province, as well as the feeder streams, abound with trout, many of which are of a large size. These trout are strong fighters and



PLACID FISHING WATERS

The angler will find both sea and freshwater fishing in Prince Edward Island.

will take either the fly or bait. Rainbow trout has also been successfully introduced and furnishes exceptionally good sport in O'Keefe's lake and other waters.

During the summer months all the rivers of the province are inhabited by numbers of beautiful salt-water trout which will take either fly or bait and a good catch can confidently be looked for at all times during the open season. Sea trout are very gamy and although the average weight is from half a pound to three pounds much heavier fish are often taken.

Anglers interested in Prince Edward Island should communicate with the Game Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, for up-to-date information regarding angling regulations, licences, fishing conditions, etc.

The Prince Edward Island Tourist Association, Charlottetown, will furnish detailed information on all matters of interest to anglers and tourists.

The Canadian National Railways through their Tourist and Convention Bureau at Montreal, P.Q., will furnish information regarding railway travel and points of interest in Prince Edward Island.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Province of Nova Scotia is 375 miles in length and from 60 to 100 miles in breadth. It is almost entirely surrounded by the sea and all its rivers flow into the ocean. The climate is delightful and combined with great natural scenery of woods, waters, mountains, ocean beaches, quaint fishing villages, and comfortable farm homes makes this province an ideal holiday land. Nova Scotia is also rich in historic interest as it was here that the first European colony was established in America north of the Spanish settlements and here, for hundreds of years, many of the battles for the control of the North American continent were waged. All this of course, to the sportsman, is aside from the unequalled sport of angling in well stocked waters.

Nova Scotia is an unspoiled sporting country. Her woods are still a real wilderness, in the depths of which are literally hundreds of lakes and rivers wonderfully adapted to the glorious sports of canoe cruising and angling. There are no exclusive fishing rights granted in Nova Scotia, and the angler, who complies with the regulations, may fish where he chooses in publicly owned waters.

As almost every river, lake, or brook in the province furnishes some species of game fish, it is impossible to describe each in detail. The following, however, is a list of the more important salmon waters in the different sections of the province.

South Shore, Northeast of Halifax Harbour.—St. Mary's river, Ecum Secum river, Gaspereau brook, Musquodoboit river, Salmon river, Big and Small Grant's lakes, Narrow lake, Cole Harbour lakes,

Sheet Harbour East and West rivers, Lochaber lakes, Halfway brook, Tangier river, and Quoddy river.

South Shore, Southwest of Halifax Harbour.—Hosier, Ingram, Gold, Middle, Petite, La Have, Medway, Mersey, Jordan, Clyde, and Tusket rivers and Salmon lake.

Bay of Fundy.—Annapolis river and branches, Gaspereau river and lakes.

North Shore.—Philip river, West river, and Lochaber lake.

Cape Breton Island.—Margaree, Little, Middle, Baddeck and North rivers.



AN ALLURING STREAM

Almost every river, lake or stream in Nova Scotia furnishes some species of game fish.

While salmon fishing is to be had in all waters mentioned, the most famous of these are the St. Mary's, Medway, Mersey, Tusket, Annapolis, Musquodoboit, Tangier, Salmon, Margaree, and Mira. Some of these rivers have furnished the angler with salmon up to fifty pounds in weight but the average is about twenty pounds.

Though salmon fishing in Nova Scotia attracts a great number of anglers, their number is small when compared to the great army of trout fishermen who try their luck in the innumerable lakes and trout streams throughout the province. Almost all salmon rivers yield brook trout, and large sea trout run up many of the coastal rivers.

To describe the possibilities for sport offered to the trout angler in all sections of the province would be a difficult undertaking. It will suffice to state that no matter in what section of the province

the angler may find himself, he will be sure to find good trout fishing within easy reach. Sea trout, which grows to a large size and is a game fighter, may be had in pools at the head of tidewater.

Deep sea fishing for tuna and swordfish is an added attraction which is yearly gaining in popularity. Tuna is common during the summer in the waters of the south shore from Yarmouth to Halifax, including Liverpool bay in Queen's county, Mahone bay in Lunenburg county, St. Margaret's bay in Halifax county, and Mira bay and St. Ann bay in Cape Breton island. Swordfish is taken off the coast from July until October. The most popular points with sportsmen seeking this fish are Louisburg, Cape Breton county; St. Peter bay, Richmond county; and St. Margaret's bay, Halifax county.



TWIN ATTRACTIONS

Here salmon fishing vies with scenery.

All fishing waters are easily reached by good highways, railways, or coastal steamers. In every town or village will be found reliable guides and outfitters who are prepared to furnish boats, tents, provisions, and everything necessary to parties planning a fishing trip.

The hospitality of the people is proverbial and the angler who sets out to explore the country and fish the different waters, whether he travels by motor car, canoe, or on foot, will always be sure of finding accommodation at a very moderate charge.

Angling licences and up-to-date information on regulations may be obtained from the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, Cragg Building, Halifax, Nova Scotia, or from local fisheries officers.

Information regarding motoring, angling, or other phases of holidaying in the province may be had from the Bureau of Information, Department of Highways, Halifax

A copy of the booklet "Salmon and Trout Streams of Nova Scotia," which contains much useful information, will be forwarded upon application to the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

Useful information regarding railway travel, fishing conditions, and points of interest in Nova Scotia may be had upon application to the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., and to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick, the largest of the Maritime provinces, is one of the most attractive holiday lands in Canada. Of its 28,000 square miles of area more than half is wooded, affording cover to a plentiful supply of game as well as conserving the waters of myriad lakes and streams and providing a playground for the thousands of tourists and sportsmen who annually visit the province. New Brunswick has for many years been interested in the tourist trade, consequently the services to sportsmen, including accommodation, outfits, provisions, and guide services are unsurpassed. The attractions for the tourist and sportsman are many, including touring over good highways through lovely scenic surroundings, sailing, canoeing, golfing, and big game hunting, but it is to the angler, perhaps, that this province has the most to offer.

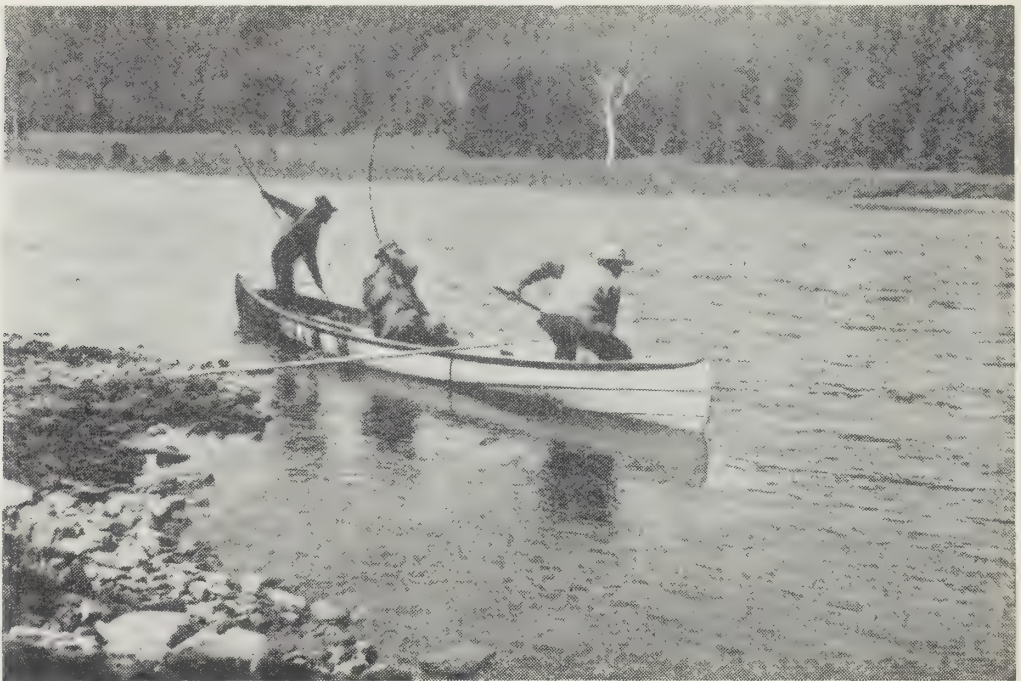
New Brunswick is bounded on three sides by salt water and a number of its great rivers empty into the sea. The Atlantic salmon and sea trout run up these rivers and their tributaries, affording sport to the angler which is not surpassed in America. Such rivers as the Restigouche, Miramichi, Nipisiguit, Tobique, Kedgwick, Upsalquitch, and Saint John are world-famous salmon streams and large sums of money have been spent on their maintenance and improvement.

The Atlantic salmon is considered by many sportsmen the king of game fish and not without reason, for it is a fish of amazing intelligence, perseverance, and strength and of exceptional beauty both of form and colour. New Brunswick salmon averages about twenty pounds in weight and landing one requires experience, proper equipment, and very often a full hour of hard fighting.

Salmon angling is legal on certain New Brunswick waters after April 1, while on other rivers, where there is an early run of salmon, special permits are granted for surface fly fishing for a period prior to the opening of the regular season. Holders of these permits must use barbless hooks and all except one fish per day must be returned to the waters.

The better known salmon waters include the following rivers: Restigouche, Upsalquitch, Nipisiguit, Jacquet, Pokemouche, Tabusintac, Bartibogue, Big Sevogle, Miramichi, Cains, Renous, Charlo, Benjamin, Kouchibouguac, Kouchibouguacis, Molus, Canaan, Tobique, Little Forks, Salmon, Dungarvon, St. John, and Lake Stream; also the aftermentioned lakes, Antinori, Juniper, South Oromocto, and Loon.

The Provincial Government, through its Department of Lands and Mines, follows a policy of leasing the angling rights on certain waters to clubs or individuals who, in addition to paying a yearly rental for the exclusive angling privileges, must also protect the streams and maintain the quality of the fishing. These rights are offered by public auction at certain times and are highly prized privileges.



THE BATTLE IS ON

Fighting fish are plentiful in New Brunswick streams.

While a number of the most famous salmon pools are under lease the angler may in many cases arrange with the lessee for permission to fish those pools. There are also a number of salmon waters throughout the province which are open to public fishing, including the St. John river and pools on such famous waters as the Tobique, Upsalquitch, Nipisiguit and Miramichi rivers, Jacquet river and branches, Benjamin river and branches, Little Forks, Salmon river and branches, Kouchibouguac river and branches, Tabusintac river, Cains river, Renous river, Dungarvon river, Charlo river and branches, and Antinori lake and even a stretch of the world-famous Restigouche. A special licence, however, is required to fish the Restigouche and the Northwest Upsalquitch.

The inland lakes are well stocked with lake trout (togue) and land-locked salmon, while bass has been successfully stocked in

certain waters. Sea bass and sea trout afford good sport in many of the coastal rivers. Deep-sea fishing with rod and line is also becoming popular and an increasing number of anglers are indulging in this sport in the bay of Fundy, Northumberland strait, and Baie de Chaleur.

All species of fish mentioned attract a large number of anglers but it is stated that the brook trout waters of the province attract more than all others combined. The trout waters are legion and unsurpassed sport for these gamy, speckled beauties may be had far and wide throughout the province. While it would be difficult to enumerate all trout waters the following are generally conceded to



SALMON LEAPING

A flash of silver and a shower of spray.

be a few of the best: The Nipisiguit, Green, Tabusintac, Bartibogue, Pokemouche, Charlo, and Magaguadavic rivers, Big and Little Kedron lakes, Skiff lake, lake Utopia, Bonny river, McDougall lake, Pokiok river, Nashwaak river, Piskehegan river, and Cains river.

New Brunswick is easily reached by automobile, train, or steamer. Excellent motor roads enter the province at many points along the Maine and Quebec borders, the chief ports of entry from the United States being St. Stephen, Richmond Road, Andover, Grand Falls, St. Leonard, and Edmundston, and from Quebec, Campbellton, and Edmundston. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways provide good service to and within the province, and regular steamship services connect Saint John with Boston, Portland, and other Atlantic ports.

More than twelve thousand miles of highways cover a great part of the province, while roads, trails, and water routes lead out in every direction from the hundreds of outfitting points.

A few of the main outfitting points are Fredericton, Saint John, Campbellton, Moncton, Woodstock, Chatham, Newcastle, Bathurst, Plaster Rock, and Edmundston. In these centres as well as in other towns and villages throughout the fishing areas there are located reliable outfitters and qualified guides who are prepared to cater to the needs of anglers.

Up-to-date regulations may be obtained from the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and licences from vendors throughout the province.

Information regarding motoring, angling, or other phases of holidaying in the province may be had from the Bureau of Provincial Information and Tourist Travel, Fredericton. N.B.

Useful information regarding railway travel, fishing conditions, and points of interest in New Brunswick may be had upon application to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways both of which have their headquarters at Montreal, P.Q.

QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec has many distinctive features which make it one of the most attractive parts of Canada from the tourist's viewpoint. It is the largest province of the Dominion stretching from the Atlantic on the east to the Ontario boundary on the west and from the Canada-United States boundary on the south to Hudson strait on the north.

This province was first settled by the French colonists and is still for the most part peopled by French Canadians, descendants of the early colonists, who have carried on the language, habits, and customs of the pioneers, lending a charm to Quebec which is not found in any other part of America. The settled areas are for the most part confined to the central and southern portions of the province, consequently by far the greater portion of the province is still unsettled, its woods plentifully supplied with game, and its waters teeming with fish. The St. Lawrence river, one of the greatest in North America, flows through the province and in addition there are more than 185 rivers of considerable size with a total length of 15,000 miles. Of its countless lakes and smaller streams only a small proportion have been charted or numbered.

In this vast area of forest, lakes, rivers, and streams the angler will find the best of sport for several varieties of game fish including Atlantic salmon, speckled trout, lake trout, red trout, ouananiche, bass, maskinonge, pike, and pickerel as well as several species of the less game or coarser fresh-water fishes.

The Province of Quebec through its Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries follows a policy of leasing the exclusive fishing rights on certain waters. These privileges are leased to residents and non-residents alike. A very important provision of the lease is that which requires the lessee to guard the leased waters against poaching and to protect the forests from fire and other damage. A large number of sportsmen were quick to take advantage of the opportunity to secure these fishing rights and large sums have been spent on the development and protection of sport fishing by organized clubs and private individuals.



JUST ONE FOR THE PAN

Thousands of beautiful lakes are hidden away in the old Laurentians.

Although a goodly percentage of the waters of the province are under lease a number of these are controlled by outfitters or clubs that accommodate paying guests and furnish accommodation, provisions, outfits, and the services of reliable guides, if required.

In addition to the fishing which may be had in leased waters, there are innumerable waters throughout the province still open to the public where excellent fishing may be had. The best waters are those located in the virgin territories in the north and west portions of the province.

THE GASPE PENINSULA

The beautiful Gaspé peninsula is a wonderful salmon country and practically all rivers east of Rimouski are salmon streams. The most famous of these include the Rimouski, Bic, Matane, Cap-Chat,

Ste. Anne-des-Monts, and Madeleine which flow north into the St. Lawrence; the St. John, York, and Dartmouth which flow into Gaspé basin; and the Grand, Grand Pabos, Little Pabos, Port Daniel, Cascapedia, Bonaventure, and Restigouche which flow into Baie de Chaleur. An abundant supply of brook trout is available in these and smaller streams, while both lake and red trout are plentiful in the lakes of the interior of the peninsula.

SOUTH SHORE, WEST OF RIMOUSKI

In the area west of the Gaspé peninsula (in the back portions of the counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska, and L'Islet), which is mostly unsettled territory, there are located a number of lakes and streams in which lake trout and brook trout are plentiful. Along the south shore, both east and west of Montreal, fairly good fishing may be had at many points including the Richelieu river and its tributaries, the St. Francis river and its tributaries, Brome lake, Memphremagog lake, lake Megantic, Nicolet river, lake St. Peter, lake St. Louis, and numerous other waters.

NORTH SHORE, EAST OF THE SAGUENAY

Atlantic salmon at one time ascended the St. Lawrence and its tributaries as far as the Great Lakes, but through various reasons its range has been greatly restricted and it is but seldom that it is now taken west of Murray Bay. The range of this splendid fish in Quebec waters is now confined to the rivers along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from the Saguenay river east to the Labrador boundary and to the rivers of the Gaspé peninsula east of Rimouski.

Many of the rivers along the north shore have falls or other natural obstructions close to or at a short distance from their mouths and in some cases these obstructions are sufficient to prevent the salmon from ascending the streams, otherwise all suitable streams have salmon in a greater or lesser degree. Some of the more favoured streams include the Ste. Marguerite (a tributary of the Saguenay), the Outarde, the Manikouagan, the Pentecote, the Ste. Marguerite (north shore), the Bersimis, the Moisie, the St. John, the Godbout, the Trinity, the Nataskwuan, the Watshishu, and the Olomanoshibo. A large number of these streams also contain trout. The sea trout which ascends the streams to spawn is of a large size and is plentiful in many waters.

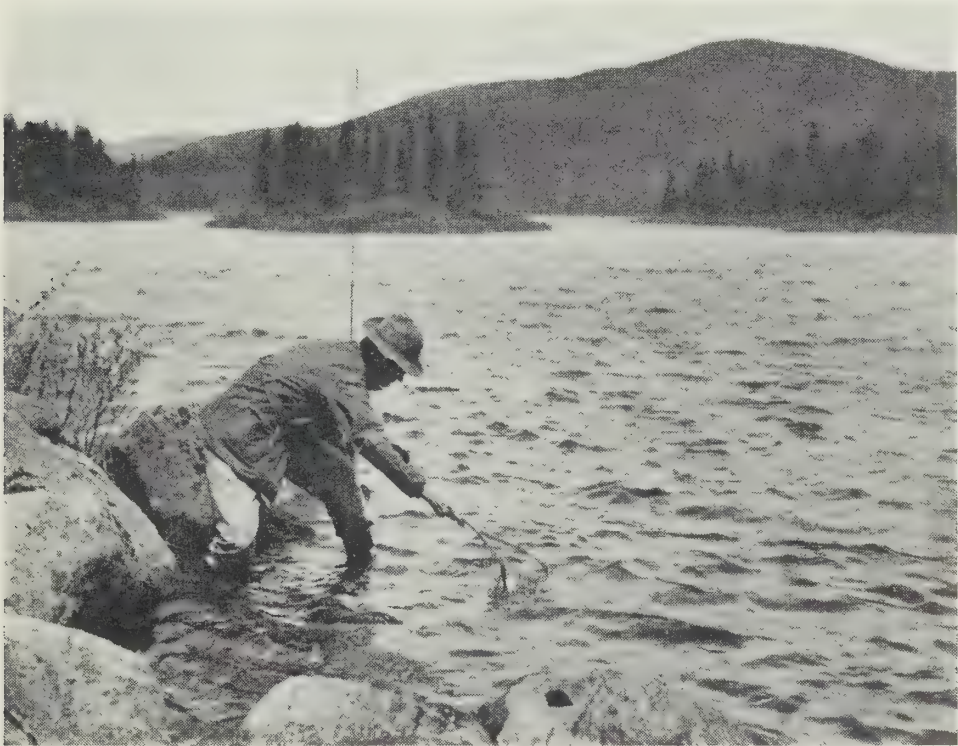
THE SAGUENAY RIVER DISTRICT

The Saguenay river area, which is noted for its wonderful scenery, also provides good sport to the angler. Brook trout, lake trout, pike, and pickerel are plentiful in the tributary streams and salmon is also to be found in several rivers, notably in the Ste. Marguerite river, where some fine catches are made.

LAURENTIDES PARK

West of the Saguenay river, into which many of the park rivers drain, lies the famous Laurentides Park, one of the greatest recreation fields on the continent and covering about 3,700 square miles. Within this great area there are estimated to be over fifteen hundred lakes and hundreds of rivers. All these waters are well stocked with beautiful red-fleshed speckled trout.

The Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries of Quebec which administers the park, has carried out many improvements that add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the sportsman as well as adding to the accessibility of the fishing waters. Roads have



A RED TROUT IN THE NET

Beauty, tranquillity and good fishing await the visitor to Northern Quebec.

been constructed, portages marked, and cabins erected; and accommodation, provisions, and guides have been provided at many points. Parties interested in angling or holidaying in the park are advised to communicate with the aforementioned Department at the city of Quebec, P.Q., to secure permits and make other necessary arrangements.

LAKE ST. JOHN COUNTRY

Directly north of the Laurentides Park is the magnificent territory known as the Lake St. John country. This is for the most part virgin country with a special appeal to the angler who would fish new waters.

The great lake St. John, with its numerous feeder streams, including the Peribonka, the Mistassini, and Ashuapmuchuan rivers, is the home of the famous ouananiche or land-locked salmon, the gamiest fresh-water fish in the world. These and other waters throughout the vast area afford wonderful fishing for speckled trout, lake trout, and pike.

Delightful trips may be had for long distances through the various waterways of the Lake St. John country where fish of a very large size are plentiful, but guides are needed for such trips.

THE LAURENTIANS

West of the Laurentides Park good trout fishing may be had in numerous waters in the counties of Quebec, Portneuf, Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinonge, Berthier, Joliette, and Montcalm.

The Laurentian section, lying north and west of the city of Montreal, although of a wild and rugged nature, is one of the most developed recreational areas in Quebec. It is well served by lines of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways as well as by excellent highways. At numerous points along these arteries of travel up-to-date resorts have been established and as the waters in their immediate vicinity are heavily fished, the sport is, of course, variable, but the angler who is prepared to travel a reasonable distance from the resorts or settlements is assured of fine sport for speckled trout, lake trout, bass, and pike in numerous waters which may be easily reached from points on the railways or highways.

A few of the points between Montreal and Mont Laurier which give access to good fishing are: Ste. Agathe, St. Faustin, St. Jovite, Lac Mercier, Labelle, Nominingue, Barrette, and Mont Laurier. In the central or southern section of the Laurentians, which is served by the Canadian National Railways and by a highway from Montreal, the following points are popular with anglers who use them as a base to fish the numerous surrounding waters which are well stocked with speckled trout, lake trout, bass, pike, and pickerel: Joliette, Rawdon, Shawbridge, St. Sauveur, Morin Heights, Montford, Weir, Arundel, and Rockway.

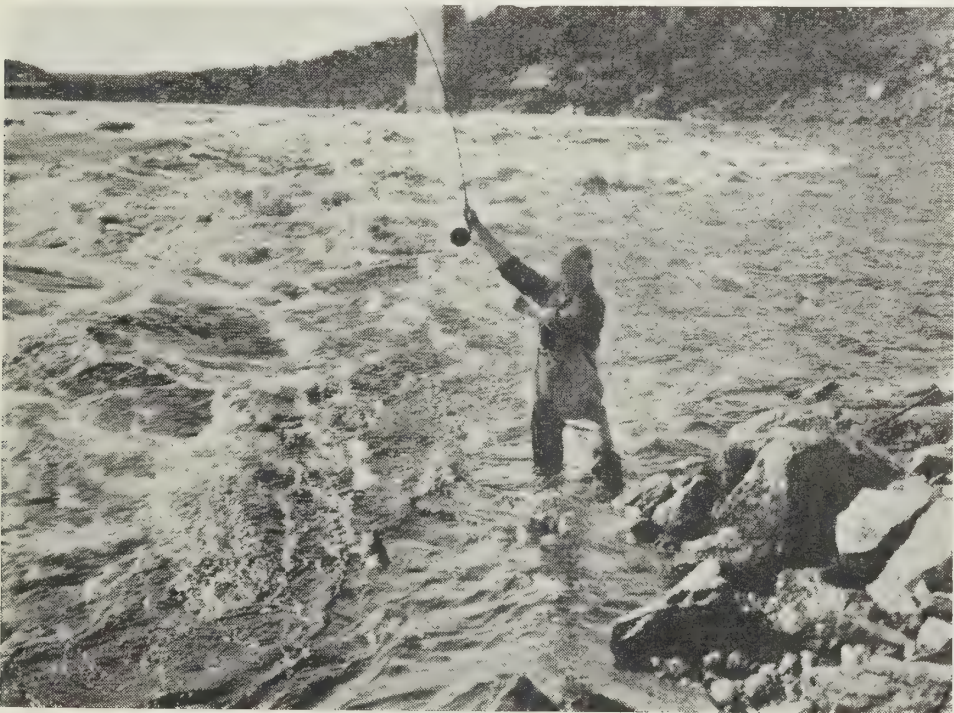
In addition to the points listed many good locations may be reached by following the Montreal-Hull highway and turning north on practically any of the numerous branch roads which invariably lead to good fishing waters.

THE GATINEAU DISTRICT

The beautiful Gatineau district which lies due north of the cities of Ottawa and Hull is one of the best known recreational areas in Eastern Canada. This district with its rugged timber-clad hills is

still much in its natural state and its many turbulent swift-flowing rivers, sparkling streams, and deep, clearwater lakes are well stocked with many species of fish including brook trout, lake trout, bass, pike, and pickerel.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Ottawa-Maniwaki line and the Hull-Maniwaki highway intersect the district from south to north while scores of branch roads and trails leading from the main highway beckon the angler to the best fishing locations, which are to be found at some distance from the main arteries of travel. The towns of Farrelton, Kazubazua, Gracefield, and Maniwaki serve as bases from which delightful trips may be taken to good fishing waters.



OUANANICHE FISHING

This great freshwater fish always assures the sportsman of a battle.

THE PONTIAC DISTRICT

The county of Pontiac has perhaps more to offer the sportsman than any other organized territory in the province. The greater part of the settlements is confined to a narrow strip facing the Ottawa river and the remainder of this vast territory is a welter of mountains, forests, lakes, and streams, where brook trout, lake trout, bass, pike, maskinonge, and pickerel are found in abundance.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Pontiac branch and the Hull-Chapeau highway serve the settled districts and numerous branch roads and old lumber trails, as well as numerous rivers, give access to the unsettled areas where the fishing is of the best. The towns

of Shawville, Campbell's Bay, Otter Lake, Fort Coulonge, and Waltham are a few of the main points from which anglers strike out to the virgin areas.

The southwestern portion of the county is entirely unsettled and is a maze of waterways through beautiful timbered areas. The sections drained by the Schyan and Dumoine rivers are well known to sportsmen and the numerous waters are well stocked with trout, pike, pickerel, bass, and maskinonge. Access to this territory may be had from points along the upper Ottawa river.

THE KIPAWA DISTRICT

The Kipawa country which lies at the western boundary of the province is also a virgin area and although it is chiefly known as a big game district the angler will find excellent sport for fish of the same species as are found in western Pontiac. This district is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway's Kipawa line to Angliers, and the numerous waterways and lumber trails afford a means of reaching all parts of the territory.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The section of the province lying between La Tuque and the Ontario boundary which is served by the Canadian National Railway, is practically a virgin country, as is all territory stretching north of the railway to James bay. Many of these waters have never been fished by white men and fish of an exceptionally large size and fine quality are plentiful. Lake trout and pike are the principal species found but salmon trout, brook trout, pickerel, bass, maskinonge, sturgeon, and whitefish are all plentiful in certain waters, while sea trout and whitefish come into the rivers from James bay in large numbers.

Persons interested in angling in Quebec should communicate with the Department of Colonization, Game and Fisheries, Quebec, P.Q., for information regarding angling, licences, regulations, etc.

Information regarding motoring, angling, or other phases of holidaying in the province may be had from the Provincial Tourist Bureau, Department of Roads and Mines, Quebec, P.Q.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways through their General Tourist Bureaus, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will also furnish useful information regarding fishing or holidaying at points along their respective lines.

ONTARIO

Ontario is the second largest province in the Dominion and extends more than 1,000 miles from east to west. The province is divided into two great natural divisions popularly referred to as southern or "Old" Ontario and northern or "New" Ontario. The southern division, in which the greater part of the population is located, contains an area of approximately 77,000 square miles. The section known as northern Ontario comprises an area of 330,000 square miles. This territory although it contains an immense area of undeveloped fertile land, is generally more rugged and broken and is characterized by vast forests and countless rivers and lakes.

This great area of woods, rivers and lakes contains all the essentials of a sportsman's country and this together with the fact that it is easily accessible by rail or motor road largely accounts for the great number of tourists and sportsmen who visit the province.

SOUTHERN OR OLD ONTARIO

This territory, which is for the most part settled, still contains considerable wooded or wild lands. The greater part is intersected with rivers and streams, and dotted with innumerable lakes, and all districts are accessible over good motor roads and numerous lines of railways.

Starting at the eastern boundary of the province the first fishing location is lake St. Francis, an expansion of the St. Lawrence river, where bass, maskinonge, pike, and pickerel may be had. Farther west, almost north of Kingston, the famous Rideau Lakes district covers a large area. This is one of the oldest and yet one of the best bass districts in the province. It is a well known resort area, numerous summer hotels being in operation and cottages and cottage sites are available on all its famous waters. In addition to the bass fishing good sport for lake trout, pike, and pickerel, as well as the occasional maskinonge, may be had.

Lying northwest from the lakes of the Rideau chain the "Eastern Highlands," including portions of the counties of Frontenac, Lennox-Addington, Renfrew, Hastings, and Haliburton, offer sport to thousands, amid delightful surroundings. This country is rough and rugged and only partly settled, but practically every section may be reached by rail or over good roads. Good fishing for bass and lake trout and very often pike is to be had in the main waters, while numerous small streams furnish brook trout fishing.

In the southern part, lake Ontario, Rice lake, lake Scugog, the Otonabee river, lake Simcoe, and other waters furnish good sport for maskinonge, bass, pike, and pickerel. Northwest of the city of Toronto

to the shores of Georgian bay there are numerous trout streams and although these waters are heavily fished they still furnish worthwhile sport to the angler who finds himself in that territory.

The Bruce peninsula is another section that appeals to the motor tourist. The scenery is delightful and the roads are in good condition. Bass, pike, and lake trout are taken in inland waters and around the many islands and bays off shore. Speckled trout is also to be had in a few of the smaller streams.



FLY FISHING FOR TROUT

Many speckled trout streams may be waded.

Almost directly north of Toronto lie the Lake of Bays and Muskoka districts which have long been famous as holiday resorts. This is one of the most scenic sections of the province and is popular with anglers who prefer the comforts of the commercial resorts and at the same time wish to enjoy accessible fishing at their leisure. Lake trout, bass, and speckled trout are to be had in numerous waters.

The Kawartha Lakes district, in the counties of Peterborough and Victoria, which is readily accessible over good motor roads or by two lines of railway from the city of Peterborough, is also a very popular recreational area. Hotels, resorts, and cottages are available and good sport for bass, maskinonge, lake trout, and pike is to be had throughout this beautiful chain of lakes and in the Trent waterway.

As one travels northward the sport, of course, becomes better, as the less accessible waters or those at some distance from the resorts will naturally furnish better catches. Algonquin Park, a beautiful reserve which covers an area of over twenty-seven hundred square miles and contains over 1,500 lakes and numerous rivers and streams,

is located about 130 miles northeast of Toronto and 100 miles west of Ottawa. As yet this great reserve may be reached only by rail or canoe, but a highway which will pass through the southern portion of the Park is under way. The fishing in this delightful playground is unsurpassed and to the angler, who wishes to slip away with his canoe through its labyrinth of lakes and rivers, it has a charm all its own; new waters to be fished every day and a choice of brook trout, lake trout, bass, maskinonge, pickerel, and pike, depending upon the section visited.



IN ALGONQUIN PARK

Ideal surroundings and good catches await the fisherman in this delightful playground.

West of Algonquin Park in the popular Parry Sound district the angler may enjoy a choice of lake trout, bass, pike, pickerel, and brook trout fishing in hundreds of lakes and streams. This district, although large and for the most part unsettled, is served by several lines of railway and is intersected by a provincial highway. Almost any railway stop or village would be a suitable starting point for fishing trips. The western side is washed by the waters of Georgian bay where there is excellent sport around the Thirty Thousand islands, while the northern section is bounded by the famous French river and lake Nipissing where some of the finest bass and maskinonge fishing is to be had.

NORTHERN OR NEW ONTARIO

The French river, lake Nipissing, and the Mattawa river form the dividing line between southern and northern Ontario, and some of the finest fishing waters in Canada are located in the virgin areas to the north and west.

In the vicinity of the city of North Bay good sport may be had in lake Nipissing and adjoining waters for bass, pike, and pickerel, while

the numerous branches of the Antoine river and of the several streams flowing out of the northern portion of Algonquin Park provide a plentiful supply of speckled trout, as do the Tomiko and Jocko rivers and other waters some distance north of the town of Mattawa.

Northward from the city of North Bay along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway or the Ferguson Highway, to the town of Cochrane there are some very good fishing locations, the most famous of which are those of the Timagami Forest reserve. This is one of the most beautiful recreational areas in the province. Within its nearly four million acres a myriad of waterways furnish delightful canoe trips and excellent fishing for bass, pickerel, and lake trout, while brook trout is also found in certain waters. This section is becoming very popular with sportsmen and a number of summer homes or fishing lodges have been erected on islands or cottage sites, which are sold or leased by the provincial authorities for that purpose.

The territory west from the city of North Bay to Sault Ste. Marie offers good fishing at many points. Lake Nipissing is well stocked with bass, pike, and pickerel. The Sturgeon river and Wanapitei waters also furnish these species of fish. West of the city of Sudbury, and reached through the village of Whitefish, the famous lake Penage and connected waters furnish excellent fishing, as does Killarney bay and other waters along the shore of Georgian bay and the North channel. Practically all waters flowing into the North channel furnish good fishing. Some of these, however, are not so good in their lower reaches and parties desiring extra good sport usually travel north through the Mississagi reserve along the White river where there is a good road for a distance of about 70 miles. Numerous streams furnish brook trout, while lake trout and pike are to be had in the lakes.

In recent years Manitoulin island has been attracting a large number of anglers and the fame of its bass fishing has spread far and wide. All roads on the island are good and almost all waters provide bass fishing. Brook trout is also to be had at a few points.

North and east of the city of Sault Ste. Marie is a wild and beautiful country of forests, hills, and canyons, interspersed with beautiful clear, cold lakes and swiftly flowing rivers, which offer an abundance of lake and brook trout. Some of the rivers also provide delightful canoe trips while nearly all the small streams may be waded. Any station between Sault Ste. Marie and Hearst on the Algoma Central Railway will give access to good fishing and the railway company furnishes cabin accommodation at many points along the line.

The north shore of lake Superior is one of the most scenic and at the same time one of the best trout fishing areas in the province. This is still largely virgin country and the numerous streams and lakes are all well stocked with trout. Rainbow trout (steelhead) occurs in considerable numbers in lake Superior and runs into many of the streams along the north shore where it provides considerable sport, as well as in the rapids of the St. Mary river in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. A number of the rivers offer popular canoe trips and the

smaller lakes and streams are a delight to the fly fisherman. There is no road connection in this territory between Batchawana bay and Schreiber, and the only means of access is by the Canadian Pacific Railway or by yacht or boat up the coast. The principal going-in points are the villages of Heron Bay, Jackfish, Schreiber, and Rossport. The northern portion of this territory is served by the Canadian National Railways and practically every station between Oba Junction and Nipigon gives access to good trout waters.



A SATISFIED ANGLER

Bass waters are plentiful in Ontario.

The Nipigon river and lake with their feeder streams have long been famous for the quality and quantity of the trout taken. The largest genuine speckled trout, of which there is an authentic record, was taken in this area, and weighed fourteen and a half pounds. While power development on the Nipigon has to a considerable extent affected the fishing in that particular stream there is still excellent fishing to be had, particularly in the waters to the east and north.

The Nipigon may be reached by both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways or by motor road from the cities of Port Arthur or Fort William. The villages of Nipigon and Orient Bay are the popular going-in points for these waters.

South and west of the Nipigon there are few trout streams but an abundance of great northern pike, pickerel, lake trout, bass, and maskinonge are to be had in hundreds of lakes and streams. The Hunter Island section which is located along the International boun-

dary is popular owing to its excellent fishing and possibilities for canoe trips. Quetico Provincial Park which lies east of the Lake of the Woods is one of the most important virgin recreational areas in the province. Its network of waterways affords enticing canoe routes in every direction as well as good sport for bass, lake trout, pike, pickerel, and maskinonge. The park may be reached from stations on the Canadian National Railways' line between Fort Frances and Fort William.



AT THE FOOT OF THE FALLS

Ontario waters have produced the largest speckled trout on record.

The Rainy River, Lake of the Woods and Kenora sections have long been famous for the excellence of the fishing to be had, a number of exceptionally large lake trout and maskinonge having been taken in these waters in recent years. This is one of the few sections of Eastern Canada in which good fishing for bass, maskinonge, lake trout, and pike can be had within the same territory. The towns of Fort Frances and Rainy River are the chief going-in points, as they are reached by rail over the Canadian National Railways or over good motor roads from the state of Minnesota. The northern section of these districts may be reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway or by motor road from Winnipeg, Kenora being the most favoured point.

In addition to the territories described, the vast area to the north of the Canadian National Railways' main line between Cochrane and the Manitoba boundary offers excellent fishing in many waters which are already famous. By far the greater number of these are, however, but little known or are still waiting for the angler to cast the first lure. For several miles north and south of the railway between the Manitoba boundary and the western boundary of the Nipigon forest reserve there is an abundance of lake trout, maskinonge, pike, and pickerel in many waters and some wonderful catches have been reported. Practically every station gives access to good fishing but the most favoured points are Minaki, Malachi, McIntosh, Quibell, and Hudson.

To the north of this section unknown waters beckon to the venturesome and the English and Albany rivers and their feeder waters offer wonderful sport for brook trout, great northern pike, and pickerel. It is also reported that practically all those little known streams away to the north and all rivers of the western watershed of James and Hudson bays are brook trout streams, the fish going out into the bay and returning to the rivers at certain seasons.

From the western boundary of the Nipigon forest reserve to the town of Hearst the waters both north and south of the railway are well stocked with speckled trout, lake trout, pike, and pickerel, depending upon local conditions. It may be stated, however, that nearly all streams are brook trout waters and this section attracts more trout fishermen than any other portion of the northern area of the province. The favoured detrainng points are Collins, Armstrong, Willet, Kowkash, Ombabika, Nakina, Savoff, Nagogami, and Hearst. To the east of this section lies the Clay Belt, and while the fishing is not so good, there is an abundance of fish such as pike and pickerel in innumerable waters.

The great rivers flowing north to James bay all offer enticing canoe trips as well as an opportunity to explore new territory.

Parties interested in angling in Ontario should communicate with the Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto, Ontario, for information regarding angling, licences, regulations, etc.

Information regarding fishing, motoring and other phases of holidaying in the province may be had from the Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways through their General Tourist Bureaus, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q.; the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at North Bay, Ont.; and the Algoma Central Railway at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., will also furnish useful information regarding fishing or holidaying at points along their respective lines.

MANITOBA

Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, has an area of 252,000 square miles of which 27,000 square miles is water surface. While the southern section lies within the Great Plains region and is mostly settled country, the northern half is within the Laurentian plateau and is hilly and rocky with numerous lakes and swift-flowing rivers which drain into Hudson bay. The far northern portion is included in the Northern Plains, a rough, rocky, uneven country, broken by a maze of ravines, irregular shaped lakes, and winding rivers.

Although Manitoba is referred to as a Prairie Province more than three-quarters of its area is wooded and the entire northern part is true Laurentian country and a great natural playground.

While the wealth of Manitoba's commercial fisheries is well known it is only in recent years that anglers in search of game fish have been visiting this province. The construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the mining and other activities in northern Manitoba have recently attracted many pioneers, sportsmen, and travellers to that territory and in this way its wealth of sport fishing and other recreational attractions have become better known.

Practically all the northern lakes and rivers are well stocked with lake trout, pike, and pickerel, as well as other commercial food fishes. In addition to the above species which are general, a large number of waters in the northeastern section of the province are well stocked with gamy speckled trout which grow to a large size. The myriad waterways also afford delightful canoe trips but parties venturing into this territory should be thoroughly familiar with wilderness travel or be accompanied by reliable and experienced guides.

The southern half of the province is chiefly level land and does not provide any exceptional fishing although pike and pickerel may be had at many points.

In Riding Mountain National Park northern pike and perch are found in the cold waters of Clear lake.

The principal commercial fishing areas are lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, The Pas district, and lake Manitoba. Other fishing districts of less importance are lakes St. Martin, Waterhen, Dauphin, and Red Deer and Buffalo bay in Lake of the Woods. The species found in these waters include pickerel, whitefish, pike, tullibee, mullet, goldeye, and sturgeon. Certain of these including whitefish, pickerel, tullibee, and pike are found in nearly all the important lakes, and goldeye chiefly in lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. Sturgeon is taken in such northern lakes as Cumberland, Namew, and Sipiwesk and also in lake Winnipeg, while the habitat of the trout is in the northern lakes. Although commercial fishing is carried on in each of the above mentioned waters good sport is awaiting the

angler. Some of the more popular points in the southern half of the province are Seven Sisters Falls, St. Andrews Dam, Lake Netley, Oak Point, St. Laurent, Point du Bois, and Dauphin Beach.

The rivers and lakes of northern Manitoba are well supplied with sturgeon, lake trout, whitefish, pickerel, pike, and goldeye, with brook trout in many waters east of the Hudson Bay Railway and in practically all rivers flowing into Hudson bay. Very little sport fishing has as yet been done in these northern waters and excellent sport awaits the angler who would blaze new trails and fish new waters.



UNHOOKING A PIKE

These big fellows provide fine sport in all northern waters.

The Hudson Bay Railway from The Pas to Churchill and its branches to Flin Flon and Kississing lake give access to many choice fishing waters, the main going-in points being The Pas, Reed Lake, Cranberry Portage, Herb Lake, Flin Flon, Kississing, and Gillam. While these are only a few of the main points, numerous waterways lead out from them giving easy access to the entire north country.

The section to the east of the Hudson Bay Railway and north of lake Winnipeg includes some exceptionally good waters for both lake and speckled trout. This territory may be reached by canoe from several points on the railway or by boat from Selkirk up lake Winnipeg to Norway House and thence over the old Hudson Bay routes by canoe to Oxford lake, Gods lake, and Island lake and down the Hayes or other rivers to York Factory. The trout in these waters are reported to be of exceptionally large size, lake trout up to fifty pounds and speckled trout of five to six pounds being common.

Parties interested in angling in Manitoba should communicate with the Director of Game and Fisheries, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for information regarding angling, licences, regulations, etc.

Information on fishing, touring and other phases of holidaying in Manitoba may be had from the Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, through their General Tourist Bureaus, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will also furnish useful information on fishing or holidaying at points along their respective lines.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan has a total area of over 250,000 square miles of which nearly 14,000 square miles are water. The southern portion of the province or about one-third of its entire area is prairie land and is a settled farming country. North of the prairie is a transition belt of mixed prairie and woodland, 50 to 125 miles in width, commonly called the grove or park belt, and north of this the bush country extends to the northern boundary.

The greater portion of the water area of the province is included in these northern areas. All waters are well stocked with fish of many species of unexcelled quality and flavour. Commercial fishing, although established at many points, is still in its infancy owing chiefly to lack of transportation from the northern waters. At present the most prolific fisheries are those of Dore lake, Montreal lake, and Turtle lake districts, Waterhen lake, lac la Ronge, Jackfish lake, Okemasis lakes, Clear lake, and Ile a la Crosse lake.

Although the waters of the province are not particularly well stocked with many varieties of sporting fish the angler is, however, assured of good sport at many points as there is an abundant supply of lake trout, pike, pickerel, perch, and goldeye, all of which put up a good battle when hooked in these cold northern waters.

In the southwestern portion of the province a start has been made in introducing species of game fish not native to Saskatchewan waters. Loch Leven trout, rainbow trout and brown trout have been planted in Frenchman's creek and tributary waters in the Cypress Hills area. So successful has been this experiment that good sport for these species may now be enjoyed by anglers. Lac Pelletier which lies south of the town of Swift Current also furnishes good sport for pike and pickerel.

In the southeastern portion of the province a number of waters furnish fair sport. Among the better known locations are Carlyle lake on the border of Moose Mountain forest reserve; and the Qu'Appelle

Valley system which includes the following lakes: Echo, Mission, Katepwe, Qu'Appelle, Round, Crooked, and Lebret. All these waters are well stocked with pike, pickerel, perch, and whitefish. North of Regina, Long (or Last Mountain) lake is popular with anglers as also is Devil's lake in the vicinity of Canora. Fishing lake near Wadena is well stocked with pike and pickerel and is one of the most popular lakes in the province with anglers. Turtle lake north of Turtleford is another lake which furnishes good fishing.



ADMIRING THE CATCH

Many like this are to be had in the lakes of Prince Albert National Park.

While fair sport may be had in the waters mentioned, it can not, of course, compare with that which is to be had in the virgin waters in the northern section of the province. Many points along the northern lines of railway give access to good fishing, the main points being Prince Albert, Big River, North Battleford, and St. Walburg.

North of Prince Albert lies the famous Prince Albert National Park which has in recent years been attracting a large number of tourists and sportsmen. Excellent fishing for great northern pike

may be had in Waskesiu lake, while Kingsmere and Crean lakes are noted for lake trout fishing. Clearwater, Burntwood, Lavallee, Hearst, and Big Sandy lakes within the Park, as well as scores of lakes outside the park boundaries, also furnish good sport.

Big River gives access to waters north and west of the Park including Cowan and DeLaronde lakes, Cowan river, Beaver river, Dore lake and river, Ile a la Crosse lake, Peter Pond lake, and hundreds of connected waters including the Churchill river and its tributaries. St. Walburg serves a very fine fishing country where lake trout and pike of a large size are plentiful. The more favoured waters in this section include the Beaver river and the Waterhen lake system and the famous Cold lake situated on the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary, which is noted for the size and excellence of its lake trout.

The southern and central parts of the province are well served by railways and highways and transportation facilities are being pushed farther north year by year. At present the virgin areas in the northern portion of the province may be reached by canoe from many points on the northern railways or highways, or by aeroplane which is becoming a popular means of travel with sportsmen visiting these districts.

Parties interested in angling in Saskatchewan should communicate with the Fisheries Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask., for information regarding angling, licences, regulations, etc.

Information regarding motoring, fishing and other phases of holidaying in Saskatchewan may be had from the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina, Sask.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways through their Tourist Bureaus, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will also furnish useful information regarding railway travel and points of interest to sportsmen along their respective lines.

ALBERTA

The total area of Alberta is 255,000 square miles and the surface varies from level prairie land to mountain peaks. The southern part of the province is open prairie merging into the foothills and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The central portion of the province is parklike with alternated stretches of open and wooded country while the northern part is generally more hilly and carries heavier timber.

The southern and eastern portions of the province are either farm or ranch land and, although fishing is to be had at many points, this area is not of much interest to sportsmen. Throughout the foothills country anglers are assured of excellent sport, while thousands

of lakes and streams in the northern area are well stocked with game fish as well as a plentiful supply of species which are fished commercially.

The most popular section with anglers visiting Alberta is, of course, the foothills country, including the great National Parks. Almost every mountain stream is a trout stream, the main species found being Dolly Varden trout, grayling and Rocky Mountain whitefish, but eastern brook or speckled trout have also been planted in many waters. A number of waters east of the foothills are fairly well stocked with pike, whitefish, lake trout, etc.



BENDING ROD AND READY NET

Mountain scenery and trout from clear cold waters.

The southern and eastern portions of the province are well served by rail and motor roads while in the foothills section fishing locations are usually reached by pack-trails from the railway or highway. The northern section is served by the Northern Alberta Railways and by steamboat via the Peace and Athabaska rivers. Guides and outfitters are located at all important points and these men usually provide pack-trains and other means of transportation from going-in points to the fishing locations.

The following are a few of the more favoured locations and the species of fish found in each:—

Waterton Lakes National Park.—Excellent fishing is obtainable in the lakes and streams of the park. The following species are among the most common to be found: lake trout, grayling, Dolly Varden trout, cutthroat trout, and pike.

Belly River.—Grayling and Dolly Varden trout.

St. Mary River.—Fair fishing for cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish, and Dolly Varden trout.

Tributaries of Old Man River.—Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden trout, Rocky Mountain whitefish, and some rainbow trout.

East of Lethbridge.—Good pike fishing in Chin lakes.

West of Nanton.—The north and south branches of Willow creek furnish good sport for cutthroat trout, while some rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish are also to be had.

Highwood River.—This stream which is open to fishing within and without the forest reserve furnishes excellent sport for cutthroat and rainbow trout. Some Rocky Mountain whitefish and Dolly Varden trout are also to be had.

West of Okotoks.—Fish creek outside the forest reserve and both branches of Sheep creek afford fair trout fishing.

West of Calgary.—Cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout may be had in the Elbow river, Bragg creek, and Jumpingpound stream.

Banff National Park.—The mountain lakes and streams of Banff National Park provide some very fine fishing, and many of the favoured spots are easily accessible by highway or trail. Great lake trout, Dolly Varden trout, cutthroat trout, eastern brook trout, and Rocky Mountain whitefish are found in many waters.

Fishing in the Bow river is very good after the middle of July. Popular locations are along the river by the golf course, at Bow falls, and at the mouths of numerous tributaries. The lower reaches of Fortymile creek contain eastern brook trout, while the Cascade river between lake Minnewanka and the Bow river is well stocked with cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout. Lake Minnewanka is noted for the excellence of its great lake trout fishing, specimens weighing as much as fifty pounds having been secured. Eastern brook trout have recently been planted in this lake. Upper Vermilion lake, within four miles of Banff, provides eastern brook trout fishing.

The upper reaches of the Spray river and the Spray lakes, while not within the park, are well stocked with cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout which will take either bait or fly. Vista, Altrude, Boom, and Twin lakes within reach of the Banff-Windermere highway are favourite angling waters. Some excellent fishing locations may also be reached from lake Louise. The upper stretches of the Pipestone river are noted for cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout and many of the small lakes and streams along the Banff-Jasper highway, now under construction, are being stocked with various species of gamy trout.

East of Calgary.—Fair catches of cutthroat trout are taken in the Bow river at the mouth of Fish creek. Good pike fishing may be had in Chestermere lake, twelve miles east of Calgary; in lac Newell, seven miles south of Brooks; and in the Bow river, south of Bassano.

Vicinity of Red Deer.—Sylvan lake, sixteen miles west of Red Deer, and Pine lake, twenty-five miles from Red Deer, furnish good pike fishing and the last-named lake is also well stocked with perch.

Vicinity of Lacombe.—Pike fishing may be had in Gull lake, eleven miles from Lacombe, and in Buffalo lake, thirty miles east of Lacombe and two miles from Mirror.

Wetaskiwin district.—Pike, pickerel, and perch are to be had in Pigeon lake, thirty miles from Wetaskiwin and twenty-five miles from Millet.

Vicinity of Edmonton.—Fair sport for pike, pickerel, perch, and goldeye may be had in a number of waters within a sixty-mile radius of the city, including Wabamun lake, Isle lake, lac Ste. Anne, lac la Nonne, lake Nakamun, and Chip lake.

North and east of Edmonton.—In this locality there are a large number of good fishing lakes, the most important of which are Cold lake, Frog lake, Baptiste lake, lake St. Vincent, Floating Stone lake, Fork lake, Pinehurst lake, Beaver lake, lac la Biche, Buck lake, Skeleton lake, and Amisk lake. Most of these waters contain pike, pickerel, and perch, while Cold lake is famous for its excellent lake trout, which grows to an exceptionally large size and is of a delicious flavour. Thousands of anglers visit Cold lake each year.

West of Edmonton.—Dolly Varden and rainbow trout and grayling may be had in the Edson river, Trout creek, McLeod river, Musky river, Obed and Bear lakes, Moose creek, Sundance creek, and Embarras creek which are from one to thirty miles from the town of Edson.

Good sport for Dolly Varden trout, rainbow trout, and lake trout may be had in numerous waters which are conveniently reached from Brule station. The more popular waters with anglers include Brule lake, Fish lake and creek, Solomon valley waters, and the Hay river and tributaries.

The towns of Edson and Obed give access to the tributaries of the Athabaska and McLeod rivers which afford popular canoe routes to Whitecourt, Smith, or Athabaska. These waters furnish good sport for rainbow trout and grayling.

Jasper National Park.—Many of the lakes and streams of Jasper National Park contain game fish, and the restocking operations carried out by the National Parks Service during recent years has resulted in a steady improvement in fishing. Among the indigenous species are rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden trout, and salmon trout, while Loch Leven trout, land-locked salmon, and eastern brook trout have been introduced. The best fishing waters within easy access of the town of Jasper are lakes Annette and Edith north of Jasper Park Lodge, Pyramid lake at the foot of mount Pyramid, and a group

of small lakes—Caledonia, Marjorie, Hibernia, and Dorothy—located on the benches of the Athabaska river west of the town of Jasper. The Wabasso lakes on Buffalo Prairie, eight miles from Jasper, are noted for rainbow trout.

The planting of eastern speckled trout in the previously barren waters of the Medicine-Maligne lake system has been an amazing success. This species of fish was first planted in these waters in 1928 and has multiplied to such an extent that the lakes and practically all connecting waters are now well stocked with large trout. Specimens weighing six and seven pounds are often taken. Medicine lake may be reached by motor road from Jasper, while a saddle-pony trail connects Medicine and Maligne lakes.



IN JASPER NATIONAL PARK

The fishing here is proof of an outstanding success in planting eastern speckled trout in previously barren waters.

North of Edmonton.—Good pike and pickerel fishing can be had in practically all the lakes in the Edmonton district and north. The Lac la Biche district has numerous small lakes which produce excellent perch, pickerel, and pike. In some lakes these fish are very large.

While the larger streams north of Edmonton, such as the Peace and Smoky rivers are not classed as good angling waters, fair sport may, however, be had in the various tributary waters. Rainbow trout may be had in Summit lake and McLeod lake and in certain stretches of the Pack and Parsnip rivers, but Arctic grayling is practically the only species of game fish taken below the junction of the Parsnip and Findlay rivers. Goldeye, pike, and pickerel may be had in the lower reaches of the Peace and in lake Athabaska. Lake trout may also be had in lake Athabaska. The tributaries of the Athabaska as far down as Whitecourt furnish rainbow trout and Arctic gray-

ling. The latter can also be taken in good numbers in all streams farther down and in the mouth of the Lesser Slave river at the village of Smith and in the small tributaries flowing in as far down as the town of Athabaska. A few Dolly Varden trout, goldeye, and pickerel are also to be had in these waters. Grayling fishing can be had in the small streams flowing into Lesser Slave lake, while pike, pickerel, and perch may be had in the lake itself.

Parties interested in angling in Alberta should communicate with the Fisheries Service, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton, Alberta, for information regarding angling, licences, regulations, etc.

Information regarding motoring, angling and other phases of holidaying in Alberta may be had from the Publicity Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways through their General Tourist Bureaus, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will also furnish useful information regarding railway travel, fishing, holidaying, and points of interest along their respective lines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia is one of the largest of the Canadian provinces having an area of 356,000 square miles of which about 6,000 square miles are water covered. Four great mountain ranges traverse the province, and the coast line which is indented with numerous inlets has a total length of about 7,000 miles. The coastal waters afford good sport for salmon, steelhead, sea bass, and sea trout, while the inland waters are well stocked with many varieties of game fish including rainbow trout (steelhead and Kamloops), cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and lake trout (grey trout). Small-mouthed black bass and eastern speckled trout also thrive in a number of waters to which they have been introduced. The true grayling is found in northern sections of the province.

For the purpose of administering the sport fishing regulations the province is divided into five separate districts in which the regulations vary.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

The district known as Vancouver Island includes all waters on Vancouver island and those of the islands adjacent thereto. This district is very popular with anglers, especially salmon fishermen. Vancouver island offers the angler excellent sport for trout, salmon, steelhead, and grilse. Practically all waters on the island contain some species of trout but the rainbow and cutthroat are the most plentiful. Excellent sport in fly-fishing for salmon may be had practically all along the eastern coast, such points as the mouth of Campbell river,

Cowichan bay, Comox, and Saanich Arm being particularly well known. Some of the world's most famous anglers are frequent visitors to these waters.

The island is nearly 300 miles long and its entire coastline offers good sport in salt-water trolling for salmon throughout the year. The most popular starting-out points for this class of sport are Victoria, Alberni, and Nootka Sound on the west coast and Campbell River, Cowichan Bay, and Comox on the east coast of the island. In the early season, from the month of March until May, spring or tyee salmon is plentiful at numerous points along the coast which are easily reached from Victoria, while from August onward this fish as well as the coho salmon is plentiful all along the coast. Trolling



A LIKELY SPOT

Practically all waters on Vancouver Island contain game fish.

for grilse from October to May is developing into a popular sport along the east coast. Fly-fishing for steelhead is popular during the winter months in the Cowichan river while the Alberni river furnishes good sport during June and July. The Sooke and Nanaimo rivers furnish good sport for steelhead.

While practically any point on Vancouver island gives access to good trout fishing the following are the most favoured by anglers: Nanaimo, Parksville, Duncan, Sooke, Royston, Courtney, and Cumberland. The sportsman may reach Victoria on Vancouver island in a few hours travel on comfortable steamers from a number of Pacific ports. All outlying points may be easily reached from Victoria by rail, boat, or motor road.

LOWER MAINLAND

The Lower Mainland District comprises that portion of the mainland lying west of the 121st meridian and south of the 51st parallel.

Good sport for spring and coho salmon and steelhead may be had along the coast and in coastal rivers, up which they run. The smaller streams furnish the best sport during a few weeks in the spring and again in the fall after the first heavy rains. Practically all coastal streams contain trout while the inland waters are well stocked with rainbow trout of the steelhead variety, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, and lake trout.

Vancouver is of course the main outfitting point, as it gives easy access to the coastal fishing as well as to hundreds of inland locations. North Vancouver is a convenient starting point for anglers fishing the Capilano, Seymour, and Lynn rivers and other waters emptying into Burrard inlet. New Westminster gives access to Fraser, Nicomekl, Serpentine, Coquitlam, and Pitt rivers in each of which good sport may be had in season.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway between Squamish, at the head of Howe Sound, and Clinton gives access to some fine fishing locations. Alta Lake, D'arcy, Seton Lake, Lillooet, and Clinton are favourite detraining points.

The eastern and southern portions of the lower mainland are served by the Canadian National Railways' southern line, the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line, and by numerous highways including the Caribou road which traverses this district from north to south. Chilliwack, which is situated on the Canadian National Railways 60 miles east of Vancouver, is an important point for sportsmen entering the Fraser Valley. Good fishing for steelhead, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden trout may be had in many waters in the vicinity while the Vedder river is famous for spring and coho salmon angling.

Hope on the Canadian Pacific Railway 93 miles east of Vancouver gives access to many waters including Coquihalla river and lake, Silver lake and creek, and other waters in which steelhead, rainbow, Dolly Varden, and lake trout are plentiful.

Ashcroft on the Canadian National Railways 207 miles north-east of Vancouver is an important detraining point for the north-eastern portion of the lower mainland district. Roads and trails lead out to Bow (or Spectacle), Sandy, Long, Caribou, Quesnel, and Horsefly lakes and the numerous tributary waters of the Fraser and Thompson rivers. Such important fishing points as Likely, Barkerville, Kleena Kleene, Williams Lake, and Lytton may be reached from this point. The fish found in these waters include rainbow, Dolly Varden, and lake trout, all of which are plentiful.

OKANAGAN DISTRICT

Okanagan District includes all waters in the portion of the province that is bounded on the west by the 121st meridian, on the north by the 51st parallel of latitude and on the east by a straight line drawn from the town of Revelstoke through the town of Midway to the international boundary.

This district is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line and branches, the Canadian National Railways and Kettle Valley Railway as well as by highways and roads. The fish include rainbow, Kamloops, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, brook, and lake trout. Okanagan lake and feeders, Kettle river and tributaries, Shuswap, Adams, and Mabel lakes are among the larger waters but hundreds of smaller lakes and streams provide good sport throughout the year.



A MORNING'S CATCH

Spring and coho salmon provide excellent sport.

Numerous points along the various railways and roads give access to excellent fishing waters but the following are a few of the most favoured by anglers: Kamloops, Revelstoke, Kelowna, Salmon Arm, Penticton, Sicamous, Princeton, Greenwood, Lumby, and Armstrong.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT

The Kootenay District includes all the waters in that portion of the province, east and northeast of the eastern boundary of the Okanagan district to the eastern boundary of the province and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This territory is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line and several branches as well as by highways and roads. The various waters are well stocked with different varieties of trout including rainbow, cutthroat, Kamloops, and Dolly Varden which are found generally, and eastern brook trout which is found in certain waters. Small-mouthed bass is also plentiful in a few lakes. Lake trout may also be had in some waters but its range in this territory is rather restricted. It is stated that some of the largest trout on record were taken in the waters of this district.

There are hundreds of good fishing locations all over the district but the following waters are reported to be among the best: Granby river, Christina lake, Columbia river and lake, Upper and Lower Arrow lakes, Whatshan lake, Arrowpark lake, Sheep creek, Kootenay lake and river, Trout lake, Moyie lake, Cherry and Perry creeks, Premier lake, Jewel lake, Windermere lake, Goat river, Elk river, and St. Mary's river and lake.

Almost any point along the railways or highways gives access to good fishing. The following points are among the more popular: Grand Forks, Nelson, Trail, Salmo, Creston, Yahk, Moyie, Kaslo, Trout Lake, Revelstoke, Greenwood, Michel, Golden, Invermere, and Cranbrook.

There is good fishing in the lakes and streams of Yoho National Park. Rainbow and cutthroat are the most prolific species. Lake O'Hara, which is reached by trail from Wapta lake on the Lake Louise-Golden highway, is one of the best stocked lakes in the park, and is noted for its rainbow trout. Cataract creek which drains into Wapta lake is a favoured stream, while Consolation lake contains cutthroat trout.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

The northern district of British Columbia includes all waters lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway line from the Alberta-British Columbia boundary to Revelstoke, and north of the 51st parallel of north latitude from Revelstoke to the Pacific ocean.

In view of the vast area included in this territory it would, of course, be difficult to describe in detail even a fraction of the good fishing locations. It may, however, be stated that the greater part of this territory, particularly that portion lying north of the Canadian National Railways main line, is still in its natural state and consequently the fishing in these virgin waters is of the best. Rainbow trout of the Kamloops variety and Dolly Varden are plentiful in practically all waters while other species including lake trout, cutthroat trout, and grayling are also plentiful in most of the inland waters. Steelhead is an added attraction in the western section as well as in certain interior lakes while all rivers emptying into the Pacific furnish spring and coho salmon. These fish together with grilse and sea trout are plentiful in salt water all along the coast. Fine sport for both spring and coho

salmon may be had at many points along the coasts of the Queen Charlotte islands, the northern end of Graham island being particularly popular.

While the northern portion of this territory is largely undeveloped the southern part is served by a number of railways and highways which give access to hundreds of points either in or adjacent to the best fishing districts. The Canadian Pacific Railway line between the Alberta boundary and Revelstoke gives access to the Columbia river and other waters. Field, Golden, and Revelstoke are among the more favoured detraining points. The Canadian National Railways southern line serves the Thompson and Clearwater river sections in which Dolly Varden and lake trout are plentiful. Clearwater is the



FISHING FOR STEELHEAD

This game fish is found in many British Columbia coastal streams.

most favoured detraining point. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Caribou highway, and branch roads provide an easy means of reaching the numerous waters of the southern interior in which rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and lake trout are found. This territory includes such famous waters as the Fraser river, Canim lake, Chilcotin river and tributary waters, Horsefly lake, Quesnel lake, Isaac lake, Nazko river, etc. The most important going-in points include Clinton, Canim Lake, Williams Lake, Tatla Lake, Kleena Kleene, Horsefly, Likely, Keithley Creek, Quesnel, Woodpecker, Barkerville, and Prince George.

The Canadian National Railways main line between the Alberta boundary and Prince Rupert gives access to numerous waters both north and south of the line. Such species as rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, and lake trout, are generally distributed while steelhead, cutthroat trout, and grayling are also taken in many waters. In the western portion of the territory, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden trout, spring or tyce salmon, coho, and steelhead are the species found, while the coastal waters provide sea bass and spring and coho salmon. One section of this territory which, perhaps, deserves special mention is the "Stuart Trembleur" lake region which lies approximately 40 miles north of Vanderhoof from which point it is reached over a good motor road. This is one of the finest fishing centres in the northern part of the province, and the district is becoming exceptionally popular with sportsmen. Accommodation, boats, guide services, etc., may be procured at Fort St. James on Stuart lake, and at resorts throughout the district.

While almost any station along the line will give access to good fishing waters the following detraining points are the most favoured by anglers: McBride, Hutton, Prince George, Vanderhoof, Ashcroft, Endaco, Burns Lake, Smithers, Hazelton, Usk, Terrace, and Prince Rupert. At each of these points guides, pack-trains, and boats may be arranged for by parties taking extended trips into the interior.

The Northeastern Section and the Peace River Block

The waters in the northeastern section of the province are usually reached by the Northern Alberta Railways to Grand Prairie, Alberta, thence by motor road to such points as Sunset Prairie, Fort St. John, or Hudson Hope from which points a pack-train is engaged to convey anglers to the virgin waters to the north and west. Rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, lake trout and grayling are plentiful in the numerous tributary waters of the Nelson and Halfway rivers, while in Redfern lake an unnamed species of salmon weighing up to 50 pounds is found.

Northwestern British Columbia or Telegraph Creek District

This section of the province has been but seldom visited by anglers, although sportsmen sometimes combine a hunting and fishing trip. Lakes and streams are numerous and parties travelling the country are seldom out of reach of waters which are well stocked with beautiful game fish including rainbow trout, Dolly Varden trout, and grayling. Pike and pickerel are also reported to be found in Teslin and Dease lakes, while in a number of lakes near Sheslay a species of fish is found which is reputed to be land-locked salmon. Salmon run up the Stikine, Tarko, and other rivers but it is stated that it will not rise to a fly.

Telegraph Creek on the Stikine river and Atlin on Atlin lake are the most important outfitting points in this section. Reliable outfitters who are prepared to take full charge of sportsmen or tourists are located at both points.

Persons interested in angling in British Columbia should communicate with the Game Commissioner, 411 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, for information regarding angling, licences, regulations, etc.

The Bureau of Provincial Information at Victoria, B.C., will also furnish maps, literature and information regarding motoring, angling and other phases of holidaying in British Columbia.

The Tourist Bureaus of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will furnish useful information and literature of interest to sportsmen planning a visit to British Columbia.

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

YUKON TERRITORY

Although comparatively few anglers have as yet visited the Yukon, Canada's westernmost Territory, to the tourist who would combine the delights of travel in a new and interesting country with excellent sport fishing this virgin territory has a special appeal. While considerable time is required for such a trip the entire journey may be made in comfort. A first-class steamer service from Vancouver or Prince Rupert will land the traveller at Skagway, Alaska, where he may entrain over the White Pass and Yukon Railway across the International Boundary to Whitehorse, Canada, from which point travel to a number of good fishing waters may be concluded by pack train, boat, wagon, or plane. The White Pass and Yukon steamers also provide a regular service from Whitehorse to Dawson.

Nearly all the waters of the territory are well stocked with fish. Arctic grayling and Dolly Varden trout are found in the streams, and lake trout up to sixty pounds, and whitefish, King or tyee salmon, pike, suckers, ling cod, and inconnu in the larger rivers. At Tagish and Carcross a species of fresh-water herring is found.

The main outfitting points are Whitehorse, Dawson, Kluane Lake, Fort Selkirk, and Carcross. At each of these points, all of which are in Yukon Territory, there are located reliable outfitters who are prepared to furnish competent guides and suitable outfits for fishing trips to the waters of the district in which they operate.

Persons interested in the Yukon are advised to communicate with the Territorial Secretary, Dawson, Yukon Territory, well in advance of their visit, in order that they may receive up-to-date information regarding local conditions.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways through their General Tourist Bureaus, both with headquarters at Montreal, P.Q., will also furnish useful information regarding transportation and other matters of interest to persons planning a trip to the Yukon.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The inland waters of Mackenzie and Keewatin are well stocked with several species of valuable fresh-water fish and a few of poorer quality. In the great lakes and rivers of Mackenzie District the principal species are whitefish, lake trout, and inconnu. Tullibee and pike are also plentiful. Pike or jackfish and goldeye are found as far north as Great Slave lake. The Arctic grayling is found in nearly all clear streams. Salmon-trout is found in the northern part of Hudson bay and in the lower parts of the rivers emptying into it, which it ascends during the spawning season. Some of the fresh-water lakes of the Arctic islands are known to contain lake trout and Arctic char.

Further information respecting the Northwest Territories may be had upon application to the Dominion Lands Administration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Inquiries regarding Canada's holiday attractions will receive prompt attention if directed to the *Commissioner, National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.*

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